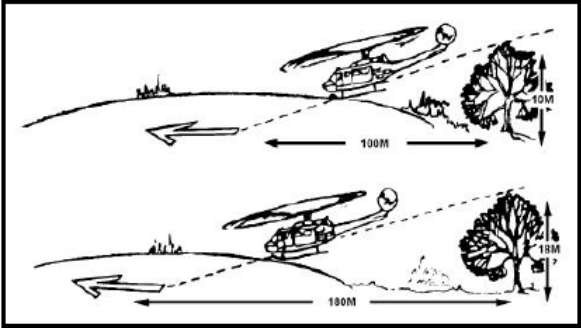
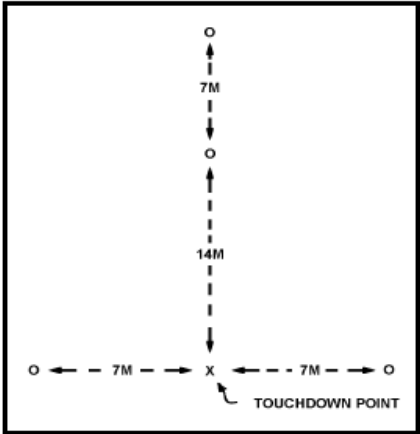


EFMB Test Score Sheet EVAC — ESTABLISH A HELICOPTER LANDING POINT <small>(For use of this form, see AMEDDC&S Pam 350-10, the proponent is MCCS-OP-T)</small>		
CANDIDATE'S RANK AND NAME		CANDIDATE #
TASK: ESTABLISH A HELICOPTER LANDING POINT.		
CONDITIONS: Given strobe lights, flashlights or vehicle lights, marker panels, and an area to be prepared for landing site.		
STANDARDS: Establish a landing site large enough for a helicopter to land and take off marking or identifying all obstacles that cannot be removed within 10 minutes.		
NOTE: THIS TASK HAS BEEN MODIFIED FOR EFMB TESTING PURPOSES ONLY.		
PERFORMANCE STEPS/MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. Select the landing site.		
EVALUATOR STATES: "STATE THE FOUR FACTORS FOR SELECTING A LANDING SITE AND THE CONSIDERATIONS FOR EACH." CANDIDATE MUST ADDRESS ALL. EVALUATOR WILL ALSO STATE ALL OTHER NECESSARY INFORMATION (I.E., DISREGARD THE TELEPHONE POLES, TREELINE).		
NOTE: Time starts after the evaluator states the above.		
a. The size of the landing site.		
(1) A helicopter requires a relatively level landing area 30 meters in diameter. This does not mean that a loaded helicopter can land and take off from an area of that size. Most helicopters cannot go straight up or down when fully loaded; therefore, a larger landing site and better approach and departure routes are required.		
(2) When obstacles are in the approach or departure routes, 10 to 1 ratio must be used to lay out the landing site. For example, during the approach and departure, if the helicopter must fly over trees that are 15 meters high, the landing site must be at least 150 meters long (10x15=150 meters).		
 <p style="text-align: center;">Landing Site Landing Ratio.</p>		
b. The ground slope of the landing site. When selecting the landing site, the ground slope must be no more than 15 degrees. Helicopters cannot safely land on a slope of more than 15 degrees.		
(1) When the ground slope is less than 7 degrees, the helicopter should land upslope.		
(2) When the ground slope is 7 to 15 degrees, the helicopter must land sideslope.		
c. Surface conditions.		
(1) The ground must be firm enough that the helicopter does not bog down during loading or unloading. If firm ground cannot be found, the pilot must be told. He may hover at the landing site during the loading or unloading.		
(2) Rotor wash on dusty, sandy, or snow-covered surfaces may cause loss of visual contact with the ground; therefore, these areas should be avoided.		
(3) Loose debris that can be kicked up by the rotor wash must be removed from the landing site. Loose debris can cause damage to the blades or engines.		
d. Obstacles.		

(1) Landing sites should be free of tall trees, telephone lines, power lines or poles, and similar obstructions on the approach or departure ends of the landing site.		
(2) Obstructions that cannot be removed (such as large rocks, stumps, or holes) must be marked clearly within the landing site.		
2. Remove all obstacles and debris at the landing site and mark obstructions that cannot be removed. Ensure that the marker is properly secured to the obstacle or ground.		
3. Mark the landing site and identify the touchdown point.		
NOTE: For EFMB testing purposes, only step 3b will be tested, utilizing strobe lights, flashlights, or chemical lights and will be tested during daylight hours.		
a. When and how the landing site should be marked is based on the mission, capabilities, and situation of the unit concerned. Normally, the only mark or signals required are smoke (colored) and a signalman. VS-17 marker panels may be used to mark the landing site, but MUST NOT be used any closer than 50 feet to the touchdown point. In addition to identifying the landing site, smoke gives the pilot information on the wind direction and speed.		
b. An inverted "Y," composed of four lights, marks the landing site and touchdown point at night. Strobe lights, flashlights, or vehicle lights may also be used to mark the landing site. The marking system used will be fully explained to the pilot when contact is made.		
 <p style="text-align: center;">Inverted "Y" Landing Site.</p>		
EVALUATOR STATES: "WHAT MARKING SYSTEM DID YOU USE AND IDENTIFY THE TOUCHDOWN POINT?" AFTER THE CANDIDATE COMPLETES MARKING THE LANDING SITE.		
4. Correctly perform all performance steps/measures within 10 minutes.		
EVALUATOR WRITES: CANDIDATE'S TIME FOR THE TASK:		
REASON(S) FOR FAILURE	DOES THE CANDIDATE WISH TO REBUT THIS TASK? (CANDIDATE INITIALS APPROPRIATE BOX)	YES NO
LANE OIC/NCOIC INITIALS	EVALUATOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE

EFMB Test Score Sheet EVAC — LOAD CASUALTIES ONTO A UH-60 HELICOPTER <small>(For use of this form, see AMEDDC&S Pam 350-10, the proponent is MCCS-OP-T-T)</small>		
CANDIDATE'S RANK AND NAME		CANDIDATE #
TASK: LOAD CASUALTIES ONTO A UH-60 HELICOPTER.		
CONDITIONS: Given a UH-60 helicopter, three treated casualties secured on litters with straps. You and three noncandidate Soldiers will form a litter squad, with you serving as the number 1 person to load the casualties. The flight crew has configured the aircraft to receive the casualties.		
STANDARDS: Prioritize, load, and secure three casualties onto a UH-60 helicopter within 15 minutes, in the proper sequence, without causing further injury to the casualties.		
NOTE: THIS TASK HAS BEEN MODIFIED FOR EFMB TESTING PURPOSES ONLY.		
PERFORMANCE STEPS/MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. Survey and prioritize the casualties to determine loading sequence.		
NOTE: Time starts when the candidate starts surveying the casualties or starts the steps to secure the casualties onto the litters.		
NOTE: Casualties are prioritized IAW priorities for treatment listed in the TCCC - TRIAGE CASUALTIES task in this publication. DA Form 7656 will be placed on the casualties with the exact verbiage of injuries from forenamed task.		
a. Position litter casualties in the helicopter according to the nature of their injuries or condition.		
b. Load the most seriously injured casualties last on the bottom pans of the litter support unit. However, if in-flight emergency medical care may be required, such as cardiopulmonary resuscitation, load the casualty onto either of the top pans to facilitate access.		
c. Load casualties receiving IV fluids or oxygen on any litter pan, depending on their injuries or condition (if applicable).		
d. Load casualties in traction splints last on a bottom pan (if applicable).		
2. Verify the security of the straps on the three casualties on litters.		
3. Under the supervision of the flight personnel, serve as the number 1 position and with the assistance of the noncandidate Soldiers—		
a. Move the litter to the aircraft.		
NOTE: The UH-60 can be loaded on both sides. Load the casualty so that upon rotating the litter support, his or her head will be forward in the cabin.		
b. Do not approach aircraft until the flight crew directs you to do so.		
c. Load litters onto litter pans.		
(1) If loading from the aircraft's left side with the carousel turned, the sequence is upper right, upper left, lower right, and then lower left.		
(2) If loading from the aircraft's right side with the carousel turned, the sequence is upper left, upper right, lower left, and then lower right.		
(3) Direct the litter squad to move into the semioverhead carry, lifting the litter just high enough for the litter stirrups of one end to slide onto the litter pan.		
(4) Direct the litter squad to slide the litter forward until the litter stirrups of both ends are secured on the pan. The candidate raises the pan back to its upright position and secures it and the litter.		
d. The litter squad departs only when directed to do so by the flight crew.		
NOTE: The litter team may assist the candidate in securing the pan and the litter, but it is still the candidate's responsibility to ensure that the pan and litter are secured properly.		
WARNING: THE LITTER SQUAD DEPARTS ONLY WHEN DIRECTED TO DO SO BY THE FLIGHT CREW. AT NO TIME SHOULD ANY MEMBER OF THE LITTER SQUAD GO NEAR THE TAIL ROTOR SECTION OF THE AIRCRAFT.		

EFMB Test Score Sheet
EVAC — LOAD CASUALTIES ONTO A HH-60L HELICOPTER

(For use of this form, see AMEDDC&S Pam 350-10, the proponent is MCCS-OP-T-T)

CANDIDATE'S RANK AND NAME	CANDIDATE #
TASK: LOAD CASUALTIES ONTO A HH-60L HELICOPTER.	
CONDITIONS: Given a HH-60L helicopter, three treated casualties, two secured on litters with straps and one ambulatory. You and three noncandidate Soldiers will form a litter squad, with you serving as the number 1 person to load the casualties. The flight crew has configured the aircraft to receive the casualties.	
STANDARDS: Prioritize, load, and secure three casualties onto a HH-60L helicopter within 15 minutes, in the proper sequence, without causing further injury to the casualties or damage to the aircraft.	
NOTE: THIS TASK HAS BEEN MODIFIED FOR EFMB TESTING PURPOSES ONLY.	
PERFORMANCE STEPS/MEASURES	GO NO-GO
1. Survey and prioritize the casualties to determine loading sequence.	
NOTE: Time starts when the candidate starts surveying the casualties or starts the steps to secure the casualties onto the litters.	
NOTE: Casualties are prioritized IAW priorities for treatment listed in the TCCC - TRIAGE CASUALTIES task in this publication. DA Form 7656 will be placed on the casualties with the exact verbage of injuries from forenamed task.	
a. Position litter casualties in the helicopter according to the nature of their injuries or condition.	
NOTE: Both litter casualties will be loaded in the litter pans on the right side of the aircraft.	
b. Load the most seriously injured casualties last on the bottom pan of the litter support unit. However, if in-flight emergency medical care may be required, such as cardiopulmonary resuscitation, load the casualty onto either of the top pans to facilitate access.	
c. Load casualties receiving IV fluids or oxygen on any litter pan, depending on their injuries or condition (if applicable).	
d. Load casualties in traction splints last on a bottom pan (if applicable).	
2. Verify the security of the straps on the two casualties on litters.	
3. Under the supervision of the flight crew, serve as the number 1 position and with the assistance of the noncandidate Soldiers—	
a. Move the litter to the aircraft.	
NOTE: Move to the aircraft from the rear at a 45 degree angle allowing the litter to clear the external fuel tank.	
CAUTION: Do not allow the litter to come into contact with the external fuel tank.	
WARNING: THE LITTER SQUAD DEPARTS ONLY WHEN DIRECTED TO DO SO BY THE FLIGHT CREW. AT NO TIME SHOULD ANY MEMBER OF THE LITTER SQUAD GO NEAR THE TAIL ROTOR SECTION OF THE AIRCRAFT.	
NOTE: The HH-60L can be loaded on both sides. Load the litter casualties so that their heads are facing the medical attendant's seat.	
b. Do not approach aircraft until the flight crew directs you to do so.	
c. Load litters onto litter pans.	
(1) Ensure the litter pan is lowered into the load position.	
(2) Direct the litter squad to slide the litter forward until the litter stirrups of both ends are secured on the pan.	
(3) Secure litter to pan with restraining straps.	
(4) Raise litter pan into the upper transport position.	
NOTE: For EFMB testing purposes the Crew Chief will operate the litter lift for the candidate.	
d. The litter squad departs only when directed to do so by the flight crew.	
NOTE: The litter team may assist the candidate in securing the pan and the litter but it is still the candidate's responsibility to ensure that the pan and litter are secured properly.	

Page 2 of 2

EFMB Test Score Sheet
EVAC — LOAD CASUALTIES ONTO AIR EVACUATION PLATFORM (HOIST)

(For use of this form, see AMEDDC&S Pam 350-10, the proponent is MCCS-OPE)

CANDIDATE'S RANK AND NAME	CANDIDATE #
TASK: Prepare a SKEDCO – Basic SKED Rescue System with a patient for horizontal hoist extraction to a helicopter.	
CONDITIONS: in a simulated combat environment with a simulated casualty EQUIPMENT: 1. SKED Basic Stretcher System (6530-01-260-1222) complete, Oregon Spine Splint II (6530-01-265-3583) 2. SKEDCO Helitag Helicopter Tag Line Kit (6545-01-381-0654)	
STANDARDS: Have a patient, properly secured in a SKEDCO SKED Stretcher, prepared for horizontal hoist extraction to a helicopter in 15 minutes or less.	
NOTE: THIS TASK HAS BEEN MODIFIED FOR EFMB TESTING PURPOSES ONLY.	
PERFORMANCE STEPS/MEASURES	GO NO-GO
1. Load and secure patient into the Basic SKED stretcher system. For hoist operations, the patient must be secured in the stretcher by the 4 cross straps with friction adaptor buckles. (quick connect / quick release or Fastex buckles are not authorized for hoist operations)	
NOTE: Time starts when the candidate starts surveying the casualties, starts the steps to secure the casualties onto the SKEDCO/OSS II, or starts the steps to configure the Helitag.	
NOTE: Casualties are prioritized IAW priorities for treatment listed in the TCCC - TRIAGE CASUALTIES task in this publication. DD Form 1380 will be placed on the casualties with the exact verbiage of injuries from forenamed task.	
a. Ensure the foot straps are routed through the grommets at the foot end of the stretcher.	
b. Ensure the tow strap is tied to the middle (chest level) cross strap with one overhand knot and the excess strap and handle are stowed beside the patient.	
c. Route the short horizontal lift strap (Head strap) under the outside of the head end of the stretcher and insert the two loop ends of the strap into the lift slots on the side of the stretcher.	
d. Equalize the ends of the strap to the same length as they are routed through the lift slots and the loops should come together.	
e. Repeat the same with the longer horizontal strap at the foot end of the stretcher.	
f. Equalize the ends of both horizontal lift straps to the same length as they are routed through the lift slots. All four loops on the lift straps should meet and be equal in length, with the stretcher maintaining a balanced horizontal position.	
g. Secure all four horizontal lift strap loops with the Large locking D-ring carabiner. Raise the carabiner straight up and both lift straps should maintain the stretcher in a horizontal attitude.	
h. Attach the V Strap of the Helitag-Tag Line Kit to the foot end of the stretcher with the Snap link carabiners at the appropriate grommets.	
i. Ensure the Weak link- Breakaway chord is present and attaches the 250 foot tag line to the V Strap with two stainless steel screw links.	
2. Did not cause further injury to the casualties.	
3. Correctly perform all performance steps/measures within 15 minutes	
EVALUATOR WRITES: CANDIDATE'S TIME FOR THE TASK:	
REASON(S) FOR FAILURE	DOES THE CANDIDATE WISH TO REBUT THIS TASK? (CANDIDATE INITIALS APPROPRIATE BOX)
	YES NO
LANE OIC/NCOIC INITIALS	EVALUATOR'S SIGNATURE
	DATE

EFMB Test Score Sheet EVAC — LOAD CASUALTIES ONTO GROUND EVACUATION PLATFORM (M996, M997, OR M113) <small>(For use of this form, see AMEDDC&S Pam 350-10, the proponent is MCCS-OP-T)</small>		
CANDIDATE'S RANK AND NAME		CANDIDATE #
TASK: LOAD CASUALTIES ONTO GROUND EVACUATION PLATFORM (M996, M997, OR M113).		
CONDITIONS: Given an unconfigured ground evacuation platform and three treated casualties, (two secured on litters with straps and one ambulatory). You and three noncandidate Soldiers will form a litter squad, with you serving as the number 1 person to load the casualties.		
STANDARDS: Configure the vehicle properly. Prioritize, load, and secure three casualties (two litter and one ambulatory) within 15 minutes, in the proper sequence, without causing further injury to the casualties.		
NOTE: THIS TASK HAS BEEN MODIFIED FOR EFMB TESTING PURPOSES ONLY.		
PERFORMANCE STEPS/MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. Survey and prioritize the casualties to determine loading sequence.		
NOTE: Time starts when the candidate starts surveying the casualties, starts the steps to secure the casualties onto the litters, or starts the steps to configure the vehicle.		
NOTE: Casualties are prioritized IAW priorities for treatment listed in the TCCC - TRIAGE CASUALTIES task in this publication. DA Form 7656 will be placed on the casualties with the exact verbage of injuries from forenamed task.		
a. Casualties are normally loaded head first. They are less likely to experience motion sickness or nausea with the head in the direction of travel. When en route, if care is required for an injury on one side, it may be necessary to load feet first to access the casualty from the aisle.		
b. Casualties with wounds of the chest or abdomen or those receiving IV fluids are loaded in lower berths to provide gravity flow.		
c. Casualties wearing bulky splints should be placed on lower berths.		
2. Verify the security of the straps on the two casualties on litters.		
3. Configure and prepare the vehicle properly to receive the casualties (two litter and one ambulatory). Remove any debris and trash.		
4. Serve as the number 1 person and, with the assistance of the noncandidate Soldiers, move the litters to the vehicle.		
5. Load the casualties, in the proper sequence, onto the vehicle.		
a. M996.		
(1) Load the litter head first in the right berth and then left.		
(2) Instruct the ambulatory casualty to sit in the aisle or tailgate seat.		
b. M997 and M113.		
(1) Load the litter head first in the upper right berth and then lower right.		
(2) Instruct the ambulatory casualty to sit on the left side of the vehicle.		
6. Secure the casualties for transport.		
NOTE: The noncandidate Soldiers may assist the candidate by securing the litters onto the litter racks. However, it is still the candidate's responsibility to ensure that the litters are properly secured.		
7. Fold and stow the litter rail extension (if applicable).		
8. Close the door and secure the latch.		
NOTE: Time ends when the door is secured.		
9. Did not cause further injury to the casualties.		
10. Correctly perform all performance steps/measures within 15 minutes.		
EVALUATOR WRITES: CANDIDATE'S TIME FOR THE TASK:		

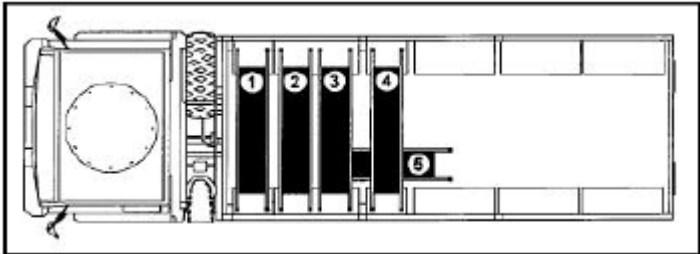
REASON(S) FOR FAILURE	DOES THE CANDIDATE WISH TO REBUT THIS TASK? (CANDIDATE INITIALS APPROPRIATE BOX)	YES	NO
LANE OIC/NCOIC INITIALS	EVALUATOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE	

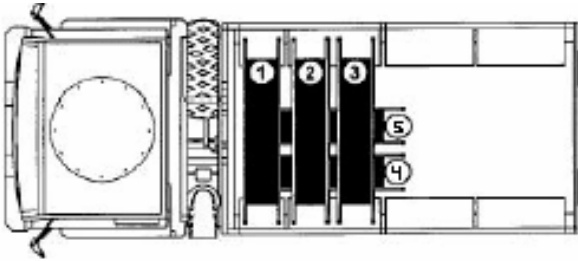
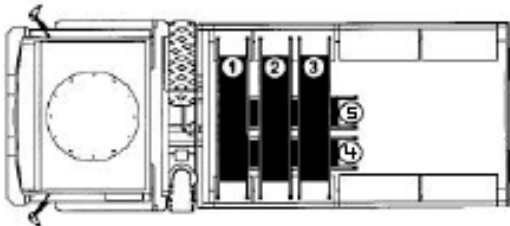
EFMB Test Score Sheet
EVAC — LOAD CASUALTIES ONTO GROUND EVACUATION PLATFORM
(STRYKER MEDICAL EVACUATION VEHICLE (MEV) M1113)

(For use of this form, see AMEDDC&S Pam 350-10, the proponent is MCCS-OP-T)

CANDIDATE'S RANK AND NAME	CANDIDATE #
TASK: LOAD CASUALTIES ONTO GROUND EVACUATION PLATFORM, STRYKER MEDICAL EVACUATION VEHICLE (MEV) (M1113).	
CONDITIONS: Given an unconfigured STRYKER MEV and three treated casualties, (two secured on litters with straps and one ambulatory). You and three noncandidate Soldiers will form a litter squad, with you serving as the number 1 person to load the casualties.	
STANDARDS: Configure the vehicle properly. Prioritize, load, and secure three casualties (two litters and one ambulatory) within 15 minutes, in the proper sequence, without causing further injury to the casualties.	
NOTE: THIS TASK HAS BEEN MODIFIED FOR EFMB TESTING PURPOSES ONLY.	
PERFORMANCE STEPS/MEASURES	GO NO-GO
1. Survey and prioritize the casualties to determine loading sequence.	
NOTE: Time starts when the candidate starts surveying the casualties, starts the steps to secure the casualties onto the litters, or starts the steps to configure the vehicle.	
NOTE: Casualties are prioritized IAW priorities for treatment listed in the TCCC - TRIAGE CASUALTIES task in this publication. DA Form 7656 will be placed on the casualties with the exact verbage of injuries from forenamed task.	
a. Casualties are normally loaded headfirst. They are less likely to experience motion sickness or nausea with the head in the direction of travel. When en route, if care is required for an injury on one side, it may be necessary to load feet first to access the casualty from the aisle.	
b. Load the most seriously injured casualties last on the bottom pans of the litter support unit. However, if in-flight emergency medical care may be required, such as cardiopulmonary resuscitation, load the casualty onto either of the top pans to facilitate access.	
c. Load casualties receiving IV fluids or oxygen on any litter pan, depending on their injuries or condition (if applicable).	
d. Load casualties in traction splints last on a bottom pan (if applicable).	
2. Verify the security of the straps on the two casualties on litters.	
3. Configure and prepare the vehicle patient compartments to receive the casualties (two litter and one ambulatory). Remove any debris and trash.	
NOTE: For EFMB testing purposes the host unit may elect to have an evaluator operate the litter lift for the candidate.	
a. Configure left side patient compartment for litter casualties (medic/aide man side).	
b. Release seatback latches on left 2-man troop seat and medical attendant side seat to lower seatback.	
c. Remove left platform from stowage mounts. Position one person at each beam.	
WARNING: Platform weighs 110 lbs and requires two people to safely maneuver.	
d. Attach platform to support mounts.	
e. Insert quick release pins to secure platform beams in place.	
f. Attach litter lift arms.	
g. Open litter lift arms latches.	
h. Disengage forward and rear platform latches and move platform out towards center of patient compartment in load configure position.	
i. Engage rear latch and lock platform in position.	
j. Remove litter securing pins from litter platform.	
k. Pull E-Stop switch on litter control box out and down to DISABLE.	
4. Load upper left litter casualty.	

a. Candidate directs/assists litter bearers to position forward litter stirrups in channels on platform.		
b. Slide litter forward until litter is fully loaded on platform.		
c. Disengage rear platform latch and slide platform towards the wall and lock in transport position.		
d. Close litter latches to secure litter to lift arms.		
e. Ensure litter latches are locked in closed position and litter handles are secured.		
f. Raise patient to upper litter position.		
g. Pull E-Stop switch out and up to RUN position.		
h. Press and hold litter control switch in UP position until lift arms stop in highest position.		
i. Push E-Stop switch down to DISABLE.		
j. Install litter restraint assemblies to secure stirrups and attach snap rings to ceiling loops. Make sure strap is not twisted.		
k. Pull strap to tighten. Slightly lift up on litter and pull tight again so strap bears partial weight litter and patients.		
l. Tie off loose end of strap.		
5. Load lower litter casualty.		
a. Disengage rear platform latch and slide platform to center of patient compartment and lock in load position.		
b. Candidate directs/assists litter bearers to position forward litter stirrups in channels on platform.		
c. Slide litter forward, until litter is fully loaded on platform, and install four litter securing pins into channels making sure pins pass inside litter stirrups.		
d. Disengage rear platform latch and slide platform and lock in transport position using forward and rear platform latches.		
6. Instruct and assist ambulatory casualty to sit on right side and secure with lap belt.		
7. Make sure all casualties are properly secured to litters and all litters are properly secured to litter lift assembly before leaving patient compartment area.		
8. Secure the door. The EFMB host unit may elect to keep the door opened and have the candidate verbally state they would secure the door.		
NOTE: Time ends when either the door is secured or the candidate states they would secure the door.		
9. Did not cause further injury to the casualties.		
10. Correctly perform all performance steps/measures within 15 minutes.		
EVALUATOR WRITES: CANDIDATE'S TIME FOR THE TASK:		
REASON(S) FOR FAILURE	DOES THE CANDIDATE WISH TO REBUT THIS TASK? (CANDIDATE INITIALS APPROPRIATE BOX)	YES NO
LANE OIC/NCOIC INITIALS	EVALUATOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE

EFMB Test Score Sheet EVAC — LOAD CASUALTIES ONTO NONSTANDARD VEHICLE (5-TON M-1085, M-1093, OR 2 ½-TON M-1081) <small>(For use of this form, see AMEDDC&S Pam 350-10, the proponent is MCCC-OP-T)</small>		
CANDIDATE'S RANK AND NAME	CANDIDATE #	
TASK: LOAD CASUALTIES ONTO NONSTANDARD VEHICLE (5-TON M-1085, M-1093, OR 2 ½-TON M-1081).		
CONDITIONS: Given an unconfigured, nonstandard vehicle (without bow and canvas), five treated casualties secured on litters with straps, and cravats. You and three noncandidate Soldiers will form a litter squad, with you serving as the number 1 person to load the casualties.		
STANDARDS: Configure the vehicle properly. Prioritized, loaded, and secured five casualties within 15 minutes, in the proper sequence, without causing further injury to the casualties.		
NOTE: THIS TASK HAS BEEN MODIFIED FOR EFMB TESTING PURPOSES ONLY.		
PERFORMANCE STEPS/MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. Survey and prioritize the casualties to determine loading sequence.		
NOTE: Time starts when the candidate starts surveying the casualties, starts the steps to secure the casualties onto the litters, or starts the steps to configure the vehicle.		
NOTE: Casualties are prioritized IAW priorities for treatment listed in the TCCC - TRIAGE CASUALTIES task in this publication. DA Form 7656 will be placed on the casualties with the exact verbiage of injuries from forenamed task.		
2. Verify the security of the straps on the five casualties on litters.		
3. Serve as the number 1 person and, with the assistance of the noncandidate Soldiers, move the litters to the vehicle.		
NOTE: The candidate will only be evaluated on either the M-1085, M-1093, or M-1081.		
4. Configure and load an M-1085.		
 <p>M-1085 Configuration.</p>		
a. Lower the seats and secure the vertical support brackets in place. Remove any debris and trash.		
b. Place four litters (litter numbers 1 through 4) crosswise on the seats, forward, next to the cab. Secure the litters individually to the seats with cravats using nonslip knots.		
NOTES: 1. Casualties may be loaded either head to head or head to toe. 2. The noncandidate Soldiers may assist the candidate by securing the litters to the vehicle. However, it is still the candidate's responsibility to ensure that the litters are properly secured.		
c. Place one litter (litter number 5) lengthwise on the floor, forward toward the cab, feet first, ensuring that the patients' head is exposed from under the upper litters. Secure the litter to the vertical seat supports with cravats using nonslip knots.		
5. Configure and load an M-1093.		
a. Lower the seats and secure the vertical support bracket into place. Remove any debris and trash.		
b. Place three litters (litter numbers 1 through 3) crosswise on the seats, forward, next to the cab. Secure the litters individually to the seats with cravats using nonslip knots.		
NOTES: 1. Casualties may be loaded either head to head or head to toe. 2. The noncandidate Soldiers may assist the candidate by securing the litters to the vehicle. However, it is still the candidate's responsibility to ensure that the litters are properly secured.		

c. Place two litters (litter numbers 4 and 5) lengthwise on the floor, forward toward the cab, feet first. Secure the litters together and to the vertical seat support with cravats using nonslip knots.					
 <p style="text-align: center;">M-1093 Configuration.</p>					
6. Configure and load an M-1081.					
a. Lower the seats and secure the vertical support bracket into place. Remove any debris and trash.					
b. Place three litters (litter numbers 1 through 3) crosswise on the seats, forward, next to the cab. Secure the litters individually to the seats with cravats using nonslip knots.					
<p>NOTES: 1. Casualties may be loaded either head to head or head to toe. 2. The noncandidate Soldiers may assist the candidate by securing the litters to the vehicle. However, it is still the candidate's responsibility to ensure that the litters are properly secured.</p>					
c. Place two litters (litter numbers 4 and 5) lengthwise on the floor, forward toward the cab, feet first. Secure the litters together and to the vertical seat support with cravats using nonslip knots.					
 <p style="text-align: center;">M-1081 Configuration.</p>					
7. Raise and secure the tailgate.					
NOTE: Time ends when the tailgate is secured.					
8. Did not cause further injury to the casualties.					
9. Correctly perform all performance steps/measures within 15 minutes.					
EVALUATOR WRITES: CANDIDATE'S TIME FOR THE TASK:					
REASON(S) FOR FAILURE	DOES THE CANDIDATE WISH TO REBUT THIS TASK? (CANDIDATE INITIALS APPROPRIATE BOX)		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO
YES	NO				
LANE OIC/NOIC INITIALS	EVALUATOR'S SIGNATURE		DATE		

EFMB Test Score Sheet EVAC — LOAD CASUALTIES ONTO NONSTANDARD VEHICLE (2 ½-TON, 6X6 OR 5-TON, 6X6, CARGO TRUCK) <small>(For use of this form, see AMEDDC&S Pam 350-10, the proponent is MCCS-OP-T)</small>		
CANDIDATE'S RANK AND NAME		CANDIDATE #
TASK: LOAD CASUALTIES ONTO NONSTANDARD VEHICLE (2 ½-TON, 6X6 OR 5-TON, 6X6, CARGO TRUCK).		
CONDITIONS: Given an unconfigured, nonstandard vehicle (without bow and canvas), five treated casualties secured on litters with straps, and cravats. You and three noncandidate Soldiers will form a litter squad, with you serving as the number 1 person to load the casualties.		
STANDARDS: Configure the vehicle properly. Prioritize, load, and secure five casualties within 15 minutes, in the proper sequence, without causing further injury to the casualties.		
NOTE: THIS TASK HAS BEEN MODIFIED FOR EFMB TESTING PURPOSES ONLY.		
PERFORMANCE STEPS/MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. Survey and prioritize the casualties to determine loading sequence.		
NOTE: Time starts when the candidate starts surveying the casualties, starts the steps to secure the casualties onto the litters, or starts the steps to configure the vehicle.		
NOTE: Casualties are prioritized IAW priorities for treatment listed in the TCCC - TRIAGE CASUALTIES task in this publication. DA Form 7656 will be placed on the casualties with the exact verbage of injuries from forenamed task.		
2. Verify the security of the straps on the five casualties on litters.		
3. Serve as the number 1 person and, with the assistance of the noncandidate Soldiers, move the litters to the vehicle.		
4. Configure and load the vehicle.		
a. Lower the seats. Remove any debris and trash.		
b. Place three litters crosswise on the seats, as far forward as possible, and two litters lengthwise, in the bed of the truck, as far forward as possible.		
NOTES: 1. Casualties may be loaded either head to head or head to toe. 2. The noncandidate Soldiers may assist the candidate by securing the litters to the vehicle. However, it is still the candidate's responsibility to ensure that the litters are properly secured.		
c. Secure the first three litters individually to the seats and secure the other two litters on the floor together and to the seat with cravats using non-slip knots.		
5. Raise and secure the tailgate.		
NOTE: Time ends when the tailgate is secured.		
6. Did not cause further injury to the casualties.		
7. Correctly perform all performance steps/measures within 15 minutes.		
EVALUATOR WRITES: CANDIDATE'S TIME FOR THE TASK:		
REASON(S) FOR FAILURE	DOES THE CANDIDATE WISH TO REBUT THIS TASK? (CANDIDATE INITIALS APPROPRIATE BOX)	YES NO
LANE OIC/NCOIC INITIALS	EVALUATOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE

EFMB Test Score Sheet
EVAC — LOAD CASUALTIES ONTO NONSTANDARD VEHICLE (1 ¼-TON, 4X4, M998)
 (For use of this form, see AMEDDC&S Pam 350-10, the proponent is MCCC-OP-T)

CANDIDATE'S RANK AND NAME

CANDIDATE #

TASK: LOAD CASUALTIES ONTO NONSTANDARD VEHICLE (1 ¼-TON, 4X4, M998)

CONDITIONS: Given a configured, nonstandard vehicle (without the cargo bow and canvas), three treated casualties secured on litters with straps, and cravats. You and three noncandidate Soldiers will form a litter squad, with you serving as the number 1 person to load the casualties.

STANDARDS: Prioritize, load, and secure three casualties within 15 minutes, in the proper sequence, without causing further injury to the casualties.

NOTE: THIS TASK HAS BEEN MODIFIED FOR EFMB TESTING PURPOSES ONLY.

PERFORMANCE STEPS/MEASURES

GO

NO-GO

1. Survey and prioritize the casualties to determine loading sequence.

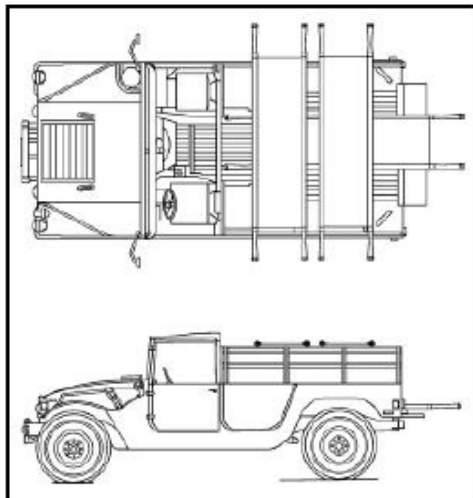
NOTE: Time starts when the candidate starts surveying the casualties, starts the steps to secure the casualties onto the litters, or starts the steps to configure the vehicle.

NOTE: Casualties are prioritized IAW priorities for treatment listed in the TCCC - TRIAGE CASUALTIES task in this publication. DA Form 7656 will be placed on the casualties with the exact verbiage of injuries from forenamed task.

2. Verify the security of the straps on the three casualties on litters.

3. Serve as the number 1 person and, with the assistance of the noncandidate Soldiers, move the litters to the vehicle.

4. Load an M998.



M998, 3-Casualty Configuration.

a. Remove any debris and trash.

b. Place two litters side-by-side across the back of the truck with the litter handles resting on the sides of the truck.

NOTES: 1. Casualties may be loaded either head to head or head to toe. 2. The noncandidate Soldiers may assist the candidate by securing the litters to the vehicle. However, it is still the candidate's responsibility to ensure that the litters are properly secured.

c. Secure the litters to the vehicle with cravats using nonslip knots.

d. Place one litter lengthwise, head first, in the bed of the truck. Secure it in place.

e. Leave the tailgate open with the two tailgate chain hooks supporting it.

NOTE: Time ends when the last litter is secured and the tailgate is positioned as stated above.					
5. Did not cause further injury to the casualties.					
6. Correctly perform all performance steps/measures within 15 minutes.					
EVALUATOR WRITES: CANDIDATE'S TIME FOR THE TASK:					
REASON(S) FOR FAILURE	DOES THE CANDIDATE WISH TO REBUT THIS TASK? (CANDIDATE INITIALS APPROPRIATE BOX)		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO
YES	NO				
LANE OIC/NCOIC INITIALS	EVALUATOR'S SIGNATURE		DATE		

EFMB Test Score Sheet EVAC — EXTRICATE CASUALTIES FROM A VEHICLE <small>(For use of this form, see AMEDDC&S Pam 350-10, the proponent is MCCC-OP-T)</small>		
CANDIDATE'S RANK AND NAME		CANDIDATE #
TASK: EXTRICATE CASUALTIES FROM A VEHICLE.		
CONDITIONS: Given a conscious casualty with a suspected neck or spinal injury that is in the driver's seat of a vehicle and another casualty who does not have a suspected neck or spinal injury in the passenger seat of a vehicle after a motor vehicle accident or explosion. The tactical situation warrants extrication with a short spine board, Kendrick Extrication Device (KED), or Oregon Spine Splint II (OSS II) which is available. A long spine board is also available, if required. A noncandidate Soldier is available to assist.		
STANDARDS: Secure and extricate casualties from the vehicle without causing further injury.		
NOTE: THIS TASK HAS BEEN MODIFIED FOR EFMB TESTING PURPOSES ONLY.		
PERFORMANCE STEPS/MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
NOTE: The EFMB host unit may elect to have the candidate perform this task on two to four casualties depending on the lane concept. At least one casualty will be extricated from a vehicle using a KED, OSS II, or short spine board. However, they will all be tested on the same testing lane. Failure of the candidate to perform any portion of the task to standard on any of the casualties will result in a NO-GO.		
1. Consider extraction priority (i.e., vehicle on fire, under direct fire from the enemy) and mechanism of injury.		
2. Gain access to the casualty.		
3. Identify all injuries and either treat or delay treatment until after extrication based on the severity of the injuries and the tactical situation.		
a. Prior to attempting to move the casualty, if the tactical situation permits, -		
(1) Evaluate the type and extent of the casualty's injuries.		
(2) Ensure that dressings over wounds are adequately reinforced, if applicable.		
(3) Ensure that fractured bones are properly immobilized and supported to prevent them from cutting through muscle, blood vessels, and skin, if applicable.		
b. Provide life threatening medical treatment at this time if warranted and if the tactical situation permits.		
4. Stabilize the spine by directing a noncandidate Soldier to immobilize the casualty's head and neck using manual stabilization and apply a cervical collar, if necessary and the tactical situation permits.		
a. Directs the noncandidate Soldier to do the following:		
(1) Place the hands on both sides of the casualty's skull, with the palms over the ears.		
(2) Support the jaw (mandible) with the fingers.		
(3) Maintain manual stabilization until directed to release the stabilization.		
b. Select, measure, and apply an effective, properly-fitting cervical collar, if available, or improvise one.		
5. Remove casualty from a vehicle.		
a. Remove casualty from a vehicle, if the casualty does NOT have suspected neck or spinal injury and/or the tactical situation does not warrant extraction using a KED, OSS II, or short spine board (i.e., vehicle on fire, under direct fire from the enemy).		
(1) Laterally.		
(a) With the assistance of a non-candidate Soldier grasp the casualty's arms and legs.		
(b) While stabilizing the casualty's head and neck as much as possible, lift the casualty free of the vehicle and move him to a safe place on the ground.		
(2) Upward.		
NOTE: You may have to remove a casualty upward from a vehicle, for example, from the passenger compartment of a wheeled vehicle lying on its side or from the hatch of an armored vehicle sitting upright.		

(a) You may place a pistol belt or similar material around the casualty's chest to help pull him from the vehicle.		
NOTE: A KED or OSS II may also be utilized to remove the casualty, following the directions in this task.		
(b) With the assistance of a non-candidate Soldier inside the vehicle, draw the casualty upward using the pistol belt or similar material or by grasping his arms.		
(c) While stabilizing the casualty's head and neck as much as possible, lift the casualty free of the vehicle and place him on the topmost side of the vehicle.		
(d) Depending on the situation, further move the casualty from the topmost side of the vehicle to a safe place on the ground.		
b. Remove casualty from a vehicle, if the casualty does have suspected neck or spinal injury and/or the tactical situation does warrant extraction using a KED, OSS II, or short spine board.		
NOTE: Candidate will be evaluated on either the short spine board, KED, or OSS II, depending on which is utilized.		
(1) Secure the casualty to a short spine board.		
NOTE: Apply a short spine board when extricating a casualty from a vehicle or location that will not accommodate the use of a long spine board. If available, use a KED which is a commercial spine board.		
(a) Push the board as far into the area behind the casualty as possible.		
(i) Tilt the upper end of the board toward the head.		
(ii) Direct the noncandidate Soldier to position the back of the casualty's head against the board, maintaining manual stabilization, by moving the head and neck as one unit.		
NOTE: If the cervical collar or improvised collar does not fit flush with the spine board, place a roll in the hollow space between the neck and board. The roll should only be large enough to fill the gap, not to exert pressure on the neck.		
(b) Secure the casualty's head and head supports to the board with straps or cravats.		
WARNING: Ensure that the cravats or head straps are firmly in place before the assistant releases stabilization.		
(i) Apply head supports.		
(ii) Use two rolled towels, blankets, sandbags, or similar material.		
(iii) Place one close to each side of the head.		
(iv) Using a cravat-like material across the forehead, make the supports and head one unit by tying to the board.		
(c) Secure the casualty to the short spine board.		
(i) Place the buckle of the first strap in the casualty's lap.		
(ii) Pass the other end of the strap through the lower hole in the board, up the back of the board, through the top hole, under the armpit, over the shoulder, and across the back of the board at the neck.		
(iii) Buckle the second strap to the first strap and place the buckle on the side of the board at the neck.		
(iv) Pass the other end over the shoulder, under the armpit, through the top hole in the board, down the back of the board, through the lower hole, and across the lap. Secure it by buckling it to the first strap.		
(d) Tie the casualty's hands together and place them in his lap.		
(2) Secure the casualty to an OSS II.		
(a) Move the casualty forward to allow two to three inches of space between the casualty's back and the seat maintaining the entire spine in alignment.		
(b) Remove the OSS from its case and unfold the two center sections.		
(c) Place the OSS behind the casualty in the space created between the casualty's back and the seat.		
(d) Release the groin and torso straps. The torso straps should rest just under the armpits of the casualty.		
(e) Pass the shoulder straps across the casualty's chest and attach them to the corresponding strap at each of the casualty's armpits. The buckle of each strap should be positioned on the anterior portion of the chest and be generally mid-clavicular.		

(f) Attach the second and third set of straps to their corresponding color.		
(g) Ensure that each strap is not tugged, but gently pulled to assure in-line stabilization.		
(h) Do not make the straps so tight as to make it difficult for the casualty to breathe.		
(i) Bring the groin straps under each leg by using a sawing motion and attach to the corresponding strap at each thigh.		
(j) Pad each strap in the groin area before connecting them if time permits.		
(k) Reassess all of the straps to ensure that none are too loose.		
(l) Place the provided padding between the casualty's head and the device as needed. This will help to ensure that the head and neck will maintain a neutral position. Do NOT place the padding behind the casualty's neck.		
(m) The candidate will now take over manual cervical spine stabilization and the noncandidate Soldier will position the head flaps along the sides of the casualty's head.		
(n) The candidate will direct the noncandidate Soldier to regain control of cervical spine stabilization and the candidate will position the forehead restraint strap with the padding toward the casualty. Move any hair from the casualty's forehead and place the forehead restraint strap on the casualty with the lower edge covering the casualty's eyebrows and attach to the Velcro on the head flaps of the device.		
(o) Place the collar strap on the rigid chin rest of the cervical collar. Pull the ends of the strap upward and at an angle and attach to the Velcro on the device.		
(3) Secure the casualty to a KED.		
(a) Move the casualty forward to allow two to three inches of space between the casualty's back and the seat maintaining the entire spine in alignment.		
(b) Position the immobilization device behind the casualty.		
(c) Secure the device to the casualty's torso.		
(i) Immobilize the torso, from the top to the bottom strap.		
(ii) Apply the pelvic straps, ensuring to pad the groin area.		
(d) Secure the casualty's head to the device.		
(i) Pad behind the patient's head as necessary.		
(ii) Place one cravat across the chin angle towards the ear, ensuring the cravat does not interfere with the airway. Tie cravats to the side of the device.		
(iii) Place a cravat across the forehead angle towards the base of the head, and tie it to the side of device.		
(e) Evaluate and adjust the straps. They must be tight enough so the device does not move excessively up, down, left, or right, but not so tight as to restrict the casualty's breathing.		
6. Remove casualty from vehicle with the assistance of the noncandidate Soldier.		
7. Secure casualty to long spine board and then on a litter (if applicable).		
NOTE: When positioning a casualty who is secured to a short spine board, on a long spine board, line up the hand grip holes of the short spine board with the holes of the long spine board, if possible, and secure the two boards together.		
NOTE: The pelvic straps of a casualty who is secured in a KED must be released after being placed on a long spine board.		
8. Perform all performance steps/measures without causing further injury.		
REASON(S) FOR FAILURE	DOES THE CANDIDATE WISH TO REBUT THIS TASK? (CANDIDATE INITIALS APPROPRIATE BOX)	YES NO
LANE OIC/NCOIC INITIALS	EVALUATOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE

EFMB Test Score Sheet		
EVAC — EVACUATE A CASUALTY USING A SKED LITTER		
(For use of this form, see AMEDDC&S Pam 350-10, the proponent is MCCS-OP-T)		
CANDIDATE'S RANK AND NAME	CANDIDATE #	
TASK: EVACUATE A CASUALTY USING A SKED LITTER.		
CONDITIONS: Given a nonambulatory casualty who needs to be evacuated and a SKED litter is available.		
STANDARDS: Successfully package casualty onto a SKED and move them without causing further injury.		
NOTE: THIS TASK HAS BEEN MODIFIED FOR EFMB TESTING PURPOSES ONLY.		
PERFORMANCE STEPS/MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
1. Remove and prepare the SKED litter.		
a. Remove SKED from pack and place on ground.		
b. Unfasten retainer strap, step on foot end of SKED and unroll completely to opposite end.		
(1) Bend the SKED in half and back roll. Repeat with opposite end of SKED.		
(2) SKED litter will now lay flat.		
c. Place SKED litter next to casualty. Ensure head end of litter is adjacent to the head of casualty. Place cross straps under SKED.		
2. Load the casualty on the SKED litter.		
a. Log roll casualty and slide SKED as far under casualty as possible. Gently roll casualty down on the SKED litter.		
b. Slide casualty to center of SKED litter. Be sure to keep spinal column as straight as possible.		
c. Pull straps out from under SKED litter.		
d. Lift sides of SKED and fasten the four cross straps to buckles directly opposite the straps.		
e. Lift foot portion of SKED and feed foot straps thru unused grommets at foot end of SKED and fasten to buckles.		
f. Attach the dragline to the head portion of the SKED litter and use to transport the casualty off the battlefield.		
3. Evacuate the casualty as directed without assistance.		
4. Perform all performance steps/measures without causing further injury.		
REASON(S) FOR FAILURE	DOES THE CANDIDATE WISH TO REBUT THIS TASK? (CANDIDATE INITIALS APPROPRIATE BOX)	YES NO
LANE OIC/NCOIC INITIALS	EVALUATOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE

EFMB Test Score Sheet EVAC — EVACUATE CASUALTIES USING ONE-PERSON CARRIES OR DRAGS <small>(For use of this form, see AMEDDC&S Pam 350-10, the proponent is MCCC-OP-T)</small>		
CANDIDATE'S RANK AND NAME	CANDIDATE NUMBER	
TASK: EVACUATE CASUALTIES USING ONE-PERSON CARRIES OR DRAGS.		
CONDITIONS: Given casualties that must be transported to receive further medical aid and/or be evacuated during the care under fire and/or tactical field care phases and no Soldiers are available to assist with evacuation.		
STANDARDS: Transport the casualties using one-person carries and drags without causing further injury.		
NOTE: THIS TASK HAS BEEN MODIFIED FOR EFMB TESTING PURPOSES ONLY.		
PERFORMANCE STEPS/MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
NOTE: Performance steps/measures with grey shaded GO/NO-GO boxes will NOT be evaluated in EFMB. They are listed to assist candidates in their preparation for EFMB testing. The objective of the various one-man carries and drags is to evacuate the casualty off the battlefield without causing further injury. However, selection and execution of a misappropriate carry or drag that would put the casualty and/or candidate in danger due to the tactical situation will receive a NO-GO; even if executed correctly.		
NOTE: The EFMB host unit may elect to have the candidate perform this task on two to four casualties depending on the lane concept. However, they will all be tested on the same testing lane. Failure of the candidate to perform any portion of the task to standard on any of the casualties will result in a NO-GO. Candidates will be standardized on when and where the carries or drags must be executed and to what location the casualties must be evacuated.		
1. Estimate the time available to transport the casualty by considering the following to determine the best one-person carry or drag to evacuate the casualties.		
a. The casualty's physical and mental condition to include the endurance time of the casualty and the type and extent of injuries.		
b. The tactical situation, to include the type of situation, and personnel and/or equipment availability.		
c. The environment, to include the weather, terrain (natural and man-made), and if the environment is contaminated or uncontaminated.		
2. Prior to attempting to move the casualty, if the tactical situation permits, -		
a. Evaluate the type and extent of the casualty's injuries.		
b. Ensure that dressings over wounds are adequately reinforced, if applicable.		
c. Ensure that fractured bones are properly immobilized and supported to prevent them from cutting through muscle, blood vessels, and skin, if applicable.		
3. Select an appropriate one-person carry or drag to transport the casualty based on your evaluation of the tactical situation and the factors involved in evacuating the casualty.		
NOTE: More than one carry or drag may be suitable to the situation. The candidate may select any appropriate carry or drag. However, selection and execution of a misappropriate carry or drag that would put the casualty and/or candidate in danger due to the tactical situation will receive a NO-GO. For example, despite having a four foot wall available for cover the candidate performs the fireman's carry exposing the casualty and himself to direct fire from the enemy. For example, the neck drag or one-person drag would be more appropriate.		
WARNING: Do NOT use manual carries to move a casualty with a neck of spine injury, unless a life-threatening hazard is in the immediate area.		
a. Transport a casualty using the one-person drag.		
NOTE: Useful in combat to expeditiously move a casualty. Generally used for short distances. Can use only one hand to drag the casualty leaving the other hand free to return fire with a weapon.		
(1) Position the casualty on their back.		
(2) Secure a firm hold of the casualty's web gear.		
(3) Rise and expediently drag the casualty backward without causing further injury.		
b. Transport a casualty using the cradle drop drag.		
NOTE: Useful to move a casualty, who cannot walk, up or down stairs.		
(1) Kneel at casualty's head with him lying on his back.		

(2) Slide your hands, palms up, under the casualty's shoulders and get a firm hold under his armpits.		
(3) Rise partially, supporting the casualty's head with your forearms, chest, or abdomen.		
(4) Rise and expediently drag the casualty backward with him in a semisitting position without causing further injury.		
(5) Back down the steps (or up if appropriate), supporting the casualty's head and body and letting the hips and legs drop from step to step.		
c. Transport a casualty using the firefighter's carry.		
NOTE: Use for an unconscious or severely injured casualty. The easiest way for one individual to carry another.		
(1) Positions the casualty for the carry.		
(2) Brings the casualty to an upright position.		
(3) Steps around to face the casualty.		
(4) Lifts the casualty into the carry.		
d. Transport a casualty using the fireman's carry.		
NOTE: Use for an unconscious or severely injured casualty. The easiest way for one individual to carry another.		
(1) Roll the casualty onto his abdomen, if applicable.		
(a) Kneel at the casualty's uninjured side.		
(b) Place the casualty's arms above his head.		
(c) Cross the ankle that is farther from you over the one that is closer to you.		
(d) Place one of your hands on the casualty's shoulder that is farther from you; place your other hand in the area of the casualty's hip or thigh that is farther from you.		
(e) Roll the casualty gently toward you onto his abdomen.		
(2) After rolling the casualty onto his or her abdomen, straddle him.		
(3) Extend your hands under the casualty's chest and lock them together.		
(4) Lift the casualty to his or her knees as you move backward.		
(5) Continue to move backward, thus straightening the casualty's legs and locking his or her knees.		
(6) Walk forward, bringing the casualty to a standing position. Tilt the casualty backward slightly to prevent his knees from buckling.		
(7) As you maintain constant support of the casualty with one arm, free your other arm, quickly grasp the casualty's wrist, and raise his or her arm high. Instantly pass your head under the casualty's raised arm, releasing it as you pass under it.		
(8) Move swiftly to face the casualty and secure your arms around his or her waist. Immediately place one foot between the casualty's feet and spread them apart.		
(9) Grasp the casualty's wrist and raise his arm high over your head.		
(10) Bend down and pull the casualty's arm over and down on your shoulder, bringing his body across your shoulders. At the same time, pass your arm between the casualty's legs.		
(11) Grasp the casualty's wrist with one hand, and place your other hand on your knee or weapon for support.		
(12) Rise with the casualty positioned correctly.		
(13) Carry the casualty.		
NOTE: Your other hand is free for use as needed. For example, the free arm can be used to fire a weapon.		
e. Transport a casualty using the saddleback carry.		
NOTE: Only a conscious casualty can be transported with this carry. He must be able to hold onto the bearer's neck.		
(1) Raise the casualty to an upright position, as in the fireman's carry.		
(2) Support the casualty by placing an arm around his waist. Move to the casualty's side. Have the casualty put his arm around your neck and move in front of him with your back to him.		
(3) Have the casualty encircle his arms around your neck.		

(4) Stoop, raise the casualty on your back, and clasp your hands together beneath his thighs, if possible.		
f. Transport a casualty using the one-person supporting carry.		
NOTE: The casualty must be able to walk, or at least hop on one leg, using the bearer as a crutch. This carry can be used to transport a casualty as far as he is able to walk or hop.		
(1) Raise or lift the casualty from the ground to a standing position, as in the fireman's carry.		
(2) Grasp the casualty's wrist and draw his arm around your neck.		
(3) Place your arm around his wrist. The casualty is now able to walk or hop, using you as a support.		
g. Transport a casualty using the arms carry.		
NOTE: Useful in carrying a casualty for a short distance (up to 50 meters) and for placing a casualty on a litter.		
(1) Raise or lift the casualty from the ground to a standing position, as in the fireman's carry.		
(2) Place one arm under the casualty's knees and your other arm around his back.		
(3) Lift the casualty.		
(4) Carry the casualty high to lessen fatigue.		
h. Transport a casualty using the pack-strap carry.		
NOTE: The casualty's weight rests high on the bearer's back. This makes it easier for you to carry the casualty a moderate distance (50 to 300 meters). To eliminate the possibility of injury to the casualty's arms, you must hold the casualty's arms in a palms-down position. Once the casualty is positioned on the bearer's back, the bearer remains as erect as possible to prevent straining or injuring his back.		
(1) Lift the casualty from the ground to a standing position, as in the fireman's carry.		
(2) Support the casualty with your arms around him and grasp his wrist closer to you.		
(3) Place his arm over your head and across your shoulders.		
(4) Move in front of him while still supporting his weight against your back.		
(5) Grasp his other wrist and place this arm over your shoulder.		
(6) Bend forward and raise or hoist the casualty as high on your back as possible so that his weight is resting on your back.		
i. Transport a casualty using the pistol-belt carry.		
NOTE: The best one-man carry for a long distance (over 300 meters). If pistol belts are not available for use, other items such as rifle slings, two cravat bandages, two litter straps, or any other suitable material which will not cut or bind the casualty may be used.		
(1) Link two pistol belts (or three, if necessary) together to form a sling. Place the sling under the casualty's thighs and lower back so that a loop extends from each side.		
(2) Lie face up between the casualty's outstretched legs. Thrust your arms through the loops and grasp his hands and trouser leg on his injured side.		
(3) Roll toward the casualty's uninjured side onto your abdomen, bringing him onto your back. Adjust the sling, if necessary.		
(4) Rise to a kneeling position. The belt holds the casualty in place.		
(5) Place one hand on your knee for support and rise to an upright position. (The casualty is supported on your shoulders.)		
(6) Carry the casualty with your hands free for use in rifle firing, climbing, or surmounting obstacles.		
j. Transport a casualty using the pistol-belt drag.		
NOTE: Generally used for short distances (up to 50 meters). It is useful in combat, since both the bearer and the casualty can remain closer to the ground than in other drags.		
(1) Extend two pistol belts or similar objects to their full length and join them together to make a continuous loop.		
(2) Roll the casualty onto his back, as in the fireman's carry.		

(3) Pass the loop over the casualty's head, and position it across his chest and under his armpits. Then cross the remaining portion of the loop, thus forming a figure eight.			
(4) Lie on your side facing the casualty.			
(5) Slip the loop over your head and turn onto your abdomen. This enables you to drag the casualty as you crawl.			
k. Transport a casualty using the neck drag.			
NOTE: Useful in combat because the bearer can transport the casualty as he creeps behind a low wall or shrubbery, under a vehicle, or through a culvert. Generally used for short distances. If the casualty is unconscious, his head must be protected from the ground. The neck drag cannot be used if the casualty has a broken arm.			
CAUTION: Do NOT use the neck drag if the casualty has a broken arm or a suspected neck injury.			
(1) Tie the casualty's hands together at the wrists. (If conscious, the casualty may clasp his hands together around your neck.)			
(2) Straddle the casualty in a kneeling face-to-face position.			
(3) Loop the casualty's tied hands over and/or around your neck.			
(4) Crawl forward, looking ahead, dragging the casualty with you.			
l. Transport a casualty using a rope or SKED MOUT Lifeline.			
NOTE: Generally used for short distances. Useful to allow a Soldier who is down in the "line of fire" to be moved to safety without exposing anyone else to enemy fire.			
(1) If using a SKED MOUT Lifeline-			
(a) The candidate, positioned behind cover, instructs the casualty to attach the metal link on the end of the rope to the web gear or assault vest behind the neck or other appropriate point.			
(b) The casualty throws the Lifeline bag to the candidate who is still positioned behind cover. If the casualty is unable to throw his Lifeline, the candidate can throw one to him and instruct the casualty to attach it to his gear.			
(c) The candidate will tie a quick loop into the Lifeline rope and drag the casualty to safety.			
(2) If using a rope-			
(a) The candidate, positioned behind cover, instructs the casualty to attach the rope to the web gear or assault vest behind the neck or other appropriate point.			
(b) The casualty throws the rope to the candidate who is still positioned behind cover. If the casualty is unable to throw his rope, the candidate can throw one to him and instruct the casualty to attach it to his gear.			
(c) The candidate will tie a quick loop into the rope and drag the casualty to safety.			
j. Transport a casualty through a window or the roof of a building.			
NOTE: The EFMB host unit will develop standards based on the window or building that they will be utilizing. These standards must be submitted to the EFMB TCO for approval and provided to the candidates for preparation.			
4. Evacuate the casualties as directed without assistance.			
NOTE: If the candidate fails to transport the casualty to the prescribed location they will receive a NO-GO.			
5. Perform all performance steps/measures without causing further injury to the casualties or self.			
REASON(S) FOR FAILURE	DOES THE CANDIDATE WISH TO REBUT THIS TASK? (CANDIDATE INITIALS APPROPRIATE BOX)	YES	NO
LANE OIC/NCOIC INITIALS	EVALUATOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE	

EFMB Test Score Sheet EVAC — EVACUATE CASUALTIES USING TWO-PERSON CARRIES OR DRAGS <small>(For use of this form, see AMEDDC&S Pam 350-10, the proponent is MCCS-OP-T)</small>		
CANDIDATE'S RANK AND NAME		CANDIDATE NUMBER
TASK: EVACUATE CASUALTIES USING TWO-PERSON CARRIES OR DRAGS.		
CONDITIONS: Given two to four casualties (one conscious and one unconscious) that must be transported to receive further medical aid and/or be evacuated in the care under fire and/or tactical field care phases. A non-candidate Soldier is available to assist with evacuation as a bearer. Necessary equipment, as required, is available.		
STANDARDS: Evacuate the casualties using two-person carries or drags without causing further injury.		
NOTE: THIS TASK HAS BEEN MODIFIED FOR EFMB TESTING PURPOSES ONLY.		
PERFORMANCE STEPS/MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
NOTE: Performance steps/measures with grey shaded GO/NO-GO boxes will NOT be evaluated in EFMB. They are listed to assist candidates in their preparation for EFMB testing. The objective of the various two-man carries and drags is to evacuate the casualty without causing further injury. However, selection and execution of a misappropriate carry or drag that would put the casualty and/or candidate in danger due to the tactical situation will receive a NO-GO; even if executed correctly.		
NOTE: The EFMB host unit may elect to have the candidate perform this task on two to four casualties depending on the lane concept. However, they will all be tested on the same testing lane. Failure of the candidate to perform any portion of the task to standard on any of the casualties will result in a NO-GO. Candidates will be standardized on when and where the carries or drags must be executed and to what location the casualties must be evacuated.		
1. Estimate the time available to transport the casualty by considering the following to determine the best two-person carry or drag to evacuate the casualties.		
a. The casualty's physical and mental condition, to include the endurance time of the casualty and the type and extent of injuries.		
b. The tactical situation, to include the type of situation and personnel and/or equipment availability.		
c. The environment, to include the weather, terrain (natural and man-made), and if the environment is contaminated or uncontaminated.		
2. Prior to attempting to move the casualty, if the tactical situation permits, -		
a. Evaluate the type and extent of the casualty's injuries.		
b. Ensure that dressings over wounds are adequately reinforced, if applicable.		
c. Ensure that fractured bones are properly immobilized and supported to prevent them from cutting through muscle, blood vessels, and skin, if applicable.		
3. Select an appropriate two-person carry or drag to transport the casualty based on your evaluation of the tactical situation and the factors involved in evacuating the casualty.		
NOTE: More than one carry or drag may be suitable to the situation. The candidate may select any appropriate carry or drag. However, selection and execution of a misappropriate carry or drag that would put the casualty and/or candidate in danger due to the tactical situation will receive a NO-GO. The EFMB host unit will demonstrate appropriate carries and drags for the various situations applicable with the lane concept of operation.		
WARNING: Do NOT use manual carries to move a casualty with a neck of spine injury, unless a life-threatening hazard is in the immediate area.		
a. Transport a casualty using the two-person drag.		
NOTE: Useful in combat to expeditiously move a casualty. Generally used for short distances. Can use only one hand to drag the casualty leaving the other hand free to return fire with a weapon.		
(1) Position the casualty on their back.		
(2) Secure a firm hand hold of the casualty's web gear and have the other Soldier who is assisting you do the same.		
(3) Rise and expediently drag the casualty backward without causing further injury.		
b. Transport a casualty using the two-person fore-and-aft carry.		

NOTE: Useful two-person carry for transporting the casualty over a long distance (over 300 meters). The taller of the two bearers should be positioned at the casualty's head. By altering this carry so that both bearers face the casualty, it is useful for placing a casualty on a litter.		
(1) One bearer spreads the casualty's legs and kneels between them with his back to the casualty. He positions his hands behind the casualty's knees. The other bearer kneels at the casualty's head, slides his hands under the arms, across the chest, and locks his hands together.		
(2) The two bearers rise together, lifting the casualty.		
c. Transport a casualty using the two-person rifle carry.		
NOTE: An improvised carry that may only be used in transporting a conscious casualty. Special care should be taken so the weapon is not damaged.		
(1) Each bearer gains a firm grasp on opposite ends of the casualty's rifle.		
(2) Direct the casualty to place self on the middle of the held rifle and place his arms around the bearer's necks.		
(3) The two bearers rise together, lifting the casualty.		
d. Transport a casualty using the poncho drag.		
NOTE: An improvised drag that may be used in transporting both conscious and unconscious casualties. May cause damage to the poncho.		
(1) Place the casualty on a poncho or other similar material.		
(2) Each bearer grabs a firm grip of the poncho.		
(3) Transport the casualty, paying attention that the casualty does not fall off the poncho.		
e. Transport a casualty using the two-person supporting carry.		
NOTE: Used in transporting both conscious and unconscious casualties. If the casualty is taller than the bearers, it may be necessary for the bearers to lift the casualty's legs and let them rest on their forearms.		
(1) Help the casualty to his feet and support him with their arms around his waist.		
(2) Grasp the casualty's wrists and draw his arms around their necks.		
f. Transport a casualty using the two-person arms carry.		
NOTE: Useful in carrying a casualty for a moderate distance (50 to 300 meters) and placing him on a litter. To lessen fatigue, the bearers should carry the casualty high and as close to their chests as possible. Safest method for transporting a casualty with a back injury and there isn't time to obtain a spine board.		
(1) Kneel at one side of the casualty and place their arms beneath the casualty's back, waist, hips, and knees.		
(2) Lift the casualty while rising to their knees.		
(3) Turn the casualty toward their chests, while rising to a standing position. Carry the casualty high to lessen fatigue.		
g. Transport a casualty using a stokes litter (basket).		
NOTE: Affords maximum security for the patient when the litter is tilted.		
(1) Place the casualty on the stokes litter (basket).		
(2) Secure the casualty in the stokes litter (basket).		
(3) One bearer is positioned at the head end of the casualty and the other at the casualty's feet.		
(4) The two bearers rise together, lifting the casualty.		
h. Transport a casualty using the four-hand seat carry.		
NOTE: This carry is especially useful in transporting a casualty with a head or foot injury for a moderate distance (50 to 300 meters). It is also useful in placing a casualty on a litter. Only a conscious casualty can be transported with this carry.		
(1) Bearers construct the handholds by grasping one of his wrists and one of the other bearer's wrists, thus forming a packsaddle.		
(2) Direct the casualty to place self into the carry and place his arms around the bearer's necks.		

(3) The two bearers rise together, lifting the casualty.		
i. Transport a casualty using the two-hand seat carry.		
NOTE: Used when carrying a casualty for a short distance (up to 50 meters) and in placing a casualty on a litter.		
(1) With the casualty lying on his back, a bearer kneels on each side of the casualty at his hips.		
(2) Each bearer passes his arms under the casualty's thighs and back, and grasps the other bearer's wrists.		
(3) The two bearers rise together, lifting the casualty.		
j. Transport a casualty using a rope or SKED MOUT Lifeline.		
NOTE: Generally used for short distances. Useful to allow a Soldier who is down in the "line of fire" to be moved to safety without exposing anyone else to enemy fire.		
(1) If using a SKED MOUT Lifeline-		
(a) The candidate, positioned behind cover, instructs the casualty to attach the metal link on the end of the rope to the web gear or assault vest behind the neck or other appropriate point.		
(b) The casualty throws the Lifeline bag to the candidate who is still positioned behind cover. If the casualty is unable to throw his Lifeline, the candidate can throw one to him and instruct the casualty to attach it to his gear.		
(c) The candidate will tie a quick loop into the Lifeline rope and with the assistance of a noncandidate Soldier drag the casualty to safety.		
(2) If using a rope-		
(a) The candidate, positioned behind cover, instructs the casualty to attach the rope to the web gear or assault vest behind the neck or other appropriate point.		
(b) The casualty throws the rope to the candidate who is still positioned behind cover. If the casualty is unable to throw his rope, the candidate can throw one to him and instruct the casualty to attach it to his gear.		
(c) The candidate will tie a quick loop into the rope and with the assistance of a noncandidate Soldier drag the casualty to safety.		
k. Transport a casualty through a window or from a roof of a building.		
NOTE: The EFMB host unit will develop standards based on the window or building that they will be utilizing. These standards must be submitted to the EFMB TCO for approval and provided to the candidates for preparation.		
l. Transport a casualty using an improvised litter.		
NOTE: The candidate will choose the type of improvised litter based on the available equipment to construct the improvised litter (i.e., poncho, jackets, door).		
(1) Use a poncho, poncho liner, or blanket and two poles or limbs.		
(a) Open the poncho, poncho liner, or blanket and lay the two poles lengthwise across the center, forming three equal sections.		
(b) Reach in, pull the hood up toward you, and lay it flat on the poncho, if used.		
(c) Fold one section of the poncho, poncho liner, or blanket over the first pole.		
(d) Fold the remaining section of the poncho, poncho liner, or blanket over the second pole to the first pole.		
(2) Use shirts or jackets and two poles or limbs.		
(a) Button two or three shirts or jackets and turn them inside out, leaving the sleeves inside.		
(b) Lay the shirts or jackets on the ground and pass the poles through the sleeves.		
(3) Use a door or any other material that may be used as an improvised litter.		
(4) Place the casualty on the litter.		
(5) The two bearers rise together, lifting the litter.		
4. Evacuate the casualties as directed with the assistance of the other bearer.		
NOTE: If the candidate fails to transport the casualty to the prescribed location they will receive a NO-GO.		

5. Perform all performance steps/measures without causing further injury to the casualties.					
REASON(S) FOR FAILURE	DOES THE CANDIDATE WISH TO REBUT THIS TASK? (CANDIDATE INITIALS APPROPRIATE BOX)		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO
YES	NO				
LANE OIC/NCOIC INITIALS	EVALUATOR'S SIGNATURE		DATE		

EFMB Test Score Sheet EVAC — EVACUATE CASUALTIES USING LITTER CARRIES <small>(For use of this form, see AMEDDC&S Pam 350-10, the proponent is MCCS-OP-T)</small>		
CANDIDATE'S RANK AND NAME	CANDIDATE NUMBER	
TASK: EVACUATE CASUALTIES USING LITTER CARRIES.		
CONDITIONS: Given one to four casualties in the tactical field care or CASEVAC phase that must be transported to receive further medical aid and/or be evacuated. Standard Army litters, Talon litters, SKED litters, and/or Stokes litter with litter straps and/or other necessary equipment is available as required. Three Soldiers are available to assist in transporting the casualties. Material to construct an improvised litter is available, as required.		
STANDARDS: Evacuate the casualties using appropriate litter carries without causing further injury.		
NOTE: THIS TASK HAS BEEN MODIFIED FOR EFMB TESTING PURPOSES ONLY.		
PERFORMANCE STEPS/MEASURES	GO	NO-GO
NOTE: Performance steps/measures with grey shaded GO/NO-GO boxes will NOT be evaluated in EFMB. They are listed to assist candidates in their preparation for EFMB testing. The objective of the various litter carries is to evacuate the casualty over and through various obstacles and terrain without causing further injury. However, selection and execution of a misappropriate litter carry that would put the casualty and/or candidate in danger due to the tactical situation will receive a NO-GO; even if executed correctly.		
NOTE: The EFMB host unit may elect to have the candidate perform this task on one to four casualties depending on the lane concept. However, they will all be tested on the same testing lane. Failure of the candidate to perform any portion of the task to standard on any of the casualties will result in a NO-GO. Candidates will be standardized on when and where the litter carries must be executed and to what location the casualties must be evacuated.		
1. Remove casualty from a vehicle, if necessary, and consider extrication priority (i.e., vehicle on fire, under direct fire from the enemy).		
NOTE: If the casualty has a suspected neck or spinal injury, remove the casualty from the vehicle with a KED, OSS II or short spine board if the tactical situation permits (Evaluated IAW Extricate Casualties from a Vehicle Task).		
a. Laterally.		
(1) With the assistance of a Soldier grasp the casualty's arms and legs.		
(2) While stabilizing the casualty's head and neck as much as possible, lift the casualty free of the vehicle and move him to a safe place on the ground.		
b. Upward.		
NOTE: You may have to remove a casualty upward from a vehicle, for example, from the passenger compartment of a wheeled vehicle lying on its side or from the hatch of an armored vehicle sitting upright.		
(1) You may place a pistol belt or similar material around the casualty's chest to help pull him from the vehicle.		
(2) With the assistance of a Soldier inside the vehicle, draw the casualty upward using the pistol belt or similar material or by grasping his arms.		
(3) While stabilizing the casualty's head and neck as much as possible, lift the casualty free of the vehicle and place him on the topmost side of the vehicle.		
(4) Depending on the situation, further move the casualty from the topmost side of the vehicle to a safe place on the ground.		
2. Prior to attempting to move the casualty, if the tactical situation permits, -		
a. Evaluate the type and extent of the casualty's injuries.		
b. Ensure that dressings over wounds are adequately reinforced, if applicable.		
c. Ensure that fractured bones are properly immobilized and supported to prevent them from cutting through muscle, blood vessels, and skin, if applicable.		
3. Place casualty on litter and secure with litter straps or applicable securing device.		
4. Estimate the time available to transport the casualty by considering the following:		
a. The casualty's physical and mental condition to include the endurance time of the casualty and the type and extent of injuries.		

b. The tactical situation, to include the type of situation and personnel and/or equipment availability.		
NOTE: The candidate does not have to be in the bearer number 1 position during the performance of each of the following performance steps/measures.		
c. The environment, to include the weather, terrain (natural and man-made), and if the environment is contaminated or uncontaminated.		
5. Transport casualty using the 4-person carry.		
NOTE: The bearer number 1 (candidate) does not have to use the exact verbage (i.e., "Two-Person Carry Move") to execute a litter carry as long as he clearly communicates what must be accomplished to the other members of the litter team.		
6. Select and perform the appropriate litter carry to transport each casualty over terrain or obstacles to a directed location.		
NOTE: The EFMB host unit will select two to four of the following obstacles to be tested. All casualties do not have to be transported over the same obstacles and/or terrain.		
a. Transport a casualty uphill or upstairs.		
NOTE: The litter is normally carried uphill or upstairs with the casualty's head forward. However, if the casualty has a fracture of the lower extremities, the litter is carried with the casualty's feet forward.		
(1) From the 4-person carry position, bearer number 1 gives the command, "Uphill or Carry, MOVE."		
(2) Bearer number 2 changes his or her hold on the litter handle to the other hand.		
(3) Bearer number 2 steps between the handles and takes full support of the litter.		
(4) Bearer number 1 releases his or her hold.		
(5) Bearer number 1 steps one pace in front of the squad to lead.		
(6) The four bearers proceed uphill.		
(7) Bearer numbers 3 and 4 keep the litter level.		
(8) After clearing the obstacle, the bearers resume the 4-person carry.		
(9) Prior to proceeding further, the litter must be turned so the casualty is in a feet first orientation, if applicable. The litter squad assumes the litter post carry position and then rotates the litter.		
b. Transport a casualty downhill or downstairs.		
NOTE: The litter is normally carried downhill or downstairs with the casualty's feet forward. However, if the casualty has a fracture of the lower extremities, the litter is carried with the casualty's head forward.		
(1) From the 4-person carry position, bearer number 1 gives the command, "Litter Post Carry, MOVE."		
(2) Bearer numbers 2 and 3 step between the handles of the litter and take hold of the handles.		
(3) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 release their hold of the litter.		
(4) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 move to the sides of the litter and grasp the litter poles.		
(5) Bearer number 1 gives the preparatory command, "Prepare To Rotate."		
(6) Bearer numbers 2 and 3 release the litter handles and step one pace away, allowing bearer numbers 1 and 4 to support the litter at its sides.		
(7) Bearer number 1 gives the command of execution, "ROTATE".		
(8) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 rotate the litter 180 degrees counterclockwise, placing the casualty's head in the direction of travel.		
(9) Bearer number 1 gives the command "Downhill Carry, MOVE."		
(10) Bearer number 3 takes full support of the litter at the casualty's feet.		

(11) Bearer numbers 2 and 4 take the litter handles at the casualty's head.		
(12) Bearer number 1 moves to the front and faces the squad.		
(13) When all four bearers are in position, they proceed downhill with the litter.		
(14) Bearer numbers 2 and 4 keep the litter level as they proceed downhill.		
(15) Bearer number 1 supports bearer numbers 2 and 4 and ensures that they keep the litter level.		
(16) After clearing the obstacle, the bearers resume the 4-person carry.		
(17) Prior to proceeding further, the litter must be turned so the casualty is in a feet first orientation, if applicable. The litter squad assumes the litter post carry position and then rotates the litter.		
c. Transport a casualty over rough terrain or debris.		
(1) From the 4-person carry position, bearer number 1 gives the command, "Litter Post Carry, MOVE."		
(2) Bearer numbers 2 and 3 change their holds on the litter handles to the other hand.		
(3) Bearer numbers 2 and 3 step between the handles and take the full support of the litter.		
(4) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 release their holds.		
(5) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 move to the sides of the litter and grasp the litter poles.		
(6) The four bearers proceed carefully over the obstacle.		
(7) After passing through the obstacle, the litter squad resumes the 4-person carry position.		
d. Transport a casualty through a door or narrow obstacle.		
(1) Upon reaching the door or narrow passage, bearer number 1 instructs another bearer to clear any debris or obstacles immediately before the passage, at the passage, and beyond the passage, and to check for booby traps (if not already cleared by the candidate).		
(2) From the 4-person carry position, bearer number 1 gives the command "2-Person Carry, MOVE."		
NOTE: The 2-person carry is used to pass through or over narrow passages such as trails, bridges, gangplanks, and catwalks. With modification, it may also be used to pass through obstacles such as culverts and tunnels.		
(3) Bearer numbers 2 and 3 change their holds on the litter handles to the other hand.		
(4) Bearer numbers 2 and 3 step between the handles and take the full support of the litter.		
(5) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 release their holds.		
(6) Bearer number 1 steps one pace in front of the squad to lead.		
(7) Bearer number 4 falls one pace to the rear to follow.		
(8) The four bearers proceed through the obstacle.		
(9) After passing through the obstacle, the litter squad resumes the 4-person carry position.		
e. Transport a casualty through a barbed wire obstacle.		
(1) Upon reaching the barbed wire obstacle, bearer number 1 instructs another bearer to clear any debris or obstacles immediately before the wire, at the wire, and beyond the wire, and to check for booby traps.		
NOTE: Prior to proceeding through the obstacle, the litter must be turned. The litter squad assumes the litter post carry position and then rotates the litter.		
(2) From the 4-person carry position, bearer number 1 gives the command, "Litter Post Carry, MOVE."		

(3) Bearer numbers 2 and 3 step between the handles of the litter and take hold of the handles.		
(4) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 release their holds on the litter.		
(5) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 move to the sides of the litter and grasp the litter poles.		
(6) Bearer number 1 gives the preparatory command, "Prepare To Rotate."		
(7) Bearer numbers 2 and 3 release the litter handles and step one pace away, allowing bearer numbers 1 and 4 to support the litter at its sides.		
(8) Bearer number 1 gives the command of execution, "ROTATE."		
(9) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 rotate the litter 180 degrees counterclockwise, placing the casualty's head in the direction of travel.		
(10) When the rotation is completed, bearer numbers 2 and 3 resume their positions at the litter handles. Bearer number 2 should now be at the casualty's head.		
(11) Bearer number 1 gives the preparatory command, "Low Crawl Carry."		
(12) The bearers, keeping the litter level, assume the low crawl carry position.		
NOTE: The weapon must be carried and not slung on the back.		
(13) Bearer number 1 gives the command of execution, "MOVE."		
(14) The bearers extend their arms forward, grasp the litter handles, and move the litter forward.		
(15) Bearer number 1 gives the command, "LIFT."		
(16) The bearers lift the litter and move it forward; they do not drag it.		
(17) The bearers move forward using the low crawl.		
(18) No part of the casualty, the bearers, or their equipment should come into contact with the barbed wire. If something should become entangled, the bearers must free it before continuing.		
(19) The bearers repeat steps 15, 16, 17, and 18 until they clear the obstacle.		
(20) After clearing the obstacle, the bearers resume the 4-person carry.		
(21) Prior to proceeding further, the litter must be turned so the casualty is in a feet first orientation. The litter squad assumes the litter post carry position and then rotates the litter.		
f. Transport a casualty over a high wall obstacle.		
(1) Upon reaching the high wall, bearer number 1 instructs another bearer to clear any debris or obstacles immediately before the wall, at the wall, and beyond the wall, and to check for booby traps.		
(2) From the 4-person carry position, bearer number 1 gives the command "Semioverhead Carry, MOVE."		
(3) The bearers turn and face each other.		
(4) The bearers raise the litter approximately chest high and step close to the litter, letting their bent elbows touch their chests.		
(5) Bearer numbers 2 and 4 place the front stirrups beyond the wall.		
(6) Bearer numbers 2 and 4 scale the wall and drop to the other side, maintaining a low silhouette.		
(7) All four bearers move the litter forward until the rear stirrups are against the wall, taking care to avoid scraping the patient's back, by not dragging the litter across.		
(8) Bearer numbers 1 and 3 scale the wall and drop to the other side, maintaining a low silhouette.		
(9) Bearer numbers 1 and 3 lift their end of the litter off the wall.		
(10) All four bearers resume the 4-person carry.		

g. Transport a casualty over a fence or low wall obstacle.		
(1) Upon reaching the fence or low wall, bearer number 1 instructs another bearer to clear any debris or obstacles immediately before the wall, at the wall, and beyond the wall, and to check for booby traps.		
(2) From the 4-person carry position, bearer number 1 gives the command "Litter Post, CARRY."		
(3) Bearer number 2 releases his or her grasp of the front handles and crosses the obstacle, maintaining a low silhouette.		
(4) Bearer numbers 1, 3, and 4 advance the litter until bearer number 2 can resume his or her grip of the front handles.		
(5) The litter is rested on the obstacle with the stirrups placed on the side of the obstacle in the direction of travel.		
(6) Bearer numbers 2 and 3 support the litter by the front and rear handles, respectively.		
(7) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 cross the obstacle, maintaining a low silhouette.		
(8) After crossing the obstacle, bearer numbers 1 and 4 grasps the litter poles near the rear handles held by bearer number 3.		
(9) Bearer number 3 releases his or her grip of the rear handles and crosses the obstacle, maintaining a low silhouette.		
(10) After crossing the obstacle, bearer number 3 resumes his or her grasp on the rear handles.		
(11) Bearer numbers 1 and 4 adjust the position of their holds.		
(12) All four bearers resume the 4-person carry.		
h. Transport a casualty across a trench obstacle or stream.		
(1) Upon reaching the trench or stream, bearer number 1 instructs another bearer to clear any debris or obstacles immediately before the trench, at the trench, and beyond the trench, and to check for booby traps.		
(2) From the 4-person carry position, bearer number 1 gives the command "Overhead Carry, MOVE."		
(3) The bearers turn and face the litter.		
(4) Together, the squad lifts the litter above the top of the trench, keeping it level.		
(5) The taller bearer at each end of the litter moves between the handles, facing in the direction of travel.		
NOTE: If unable to determine which bearer is taller, bearer number 1 will designate a bearer at each end as the tallest.		
(6) The taller bearer at each end grasps the handles as close to the canvas as possible.		
(7) The shorter bearer at each end moves under the litter, facing in the direction of travel.		
(8) The shorter bearer at each end grasps the stirrups, which compensates for the difference in height. If the bearers are of equal height, the bearers under the litter grasp the litter poles to the side of the stirrups nearer the ends.		
(9) The four bearers proceed through the obstacle completely in the overhead carry position.		
(10) After passing through the obstacle, the litter squad resumes the 4-person carry position.		
i. Transport a casualty through a window or from the roof of a building.		
NOTE: The EFMB host unit will develop standards based on the window or building that they will be utilizing. These standards must be submitted to the EFMB TCO for approval and provided to the candidates for preparation.		
j. Transport a casualty using an improvised litter.		
NOTE: The candidate will choose the type of improvised litter based on the available equipment to construct the improvised litter (i.e., poncho, jackets, door).		

(1) Use a poncho, poncho liner, or blanket and two poles or limbs.			
(a) Open the poncho, poncho liner, or blanket and lay the two poles lengthwise across the center, forming three equal sections.			
(b) Reach in, pull the hood up toward you, and lay it flat on the poncho, if used.			
(c) Fold one section of the poncho, poncho liner, or blanket over the first pole.			
(d) Fold the remaining section of the poncho, poncho liner, or blanket over the second pole to the first pole.			
(2) Use shirts or jackets and two poles or limbs.			
(a) Button two or three shirts or jackets and turn them inside out, leaving the sleeves inside.			
(b) Lay the shirts or jackets on the ground and pass the poles through the sleeves.			
(3) Use a door or any other material that may be used as an improvised litter.			
(4) Place the casualty on the litter.			
(5) Lift the litter and transport the casualty.			
7. Evacuate each casualty to a directed location with the assistance of three bearers.			
NOTE: If the candidate fails to transport the casualty to the prescribed location they will receive a NO-GO.			
8. Perform all performance steps/measures without causing further injury to the casualties.			
REASON(S) FOR FAILURE	DOES THE CANDIDATE WISH TO REBUT THIS TASK? (CANDIDATE INITIALS APPROPRIATE BOX)	YES	NO
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 300px; width: 100%;"></div>			
LANE OIC/NCOIC INITIALS	EVALUATOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE	

